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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

University of Pennsylvania,—Wharton School of Finance and Economy.—Dr. Roland Post Falkner,* Associate Professor of Statistics in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, has been chosen Secretary of the United States Monetary Commission which represented the United States at the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, beginning November 22, 1892. Dr. Falkner was born April 14, 1866, at Bridgeport, Conn. He entered the Philadelphia Central High School in 1879, and was graduated in June, 1883, with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1885.

He took the degree of Ph. D. at Halle in 1888. In 1891 he was chosen Statistician of the Senate Sub-Committee on the Tariff—a position which he still holds.

At the time of the organization of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, December 14, 1889, Dr. Falkner was chosen its corresponding secretary, and he still holds the office. He has also been an associate editor of the *ANNALS* of the Academy since its first issue, July, 1890.

Dr. Falkner is a member of the American Economic Association, member of the Council since 1890; of the American Statistical Association, being one of the Publication Committee since 1891; of the National Prison Association, assistant secretary since 1890; of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; International Criminal Law Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides the works previously mentioned in the *ANNALS*,* Dr. Falkner has published :

"*Statistics of Private Corporations*," Publications of the American Statistical Association, No. 9, March, 1890.

"*Academic Instruction in Political and Economic Science in Italy*," *ANNALS OF AMERICAN ACADEMY*, April, 1891.

"*Criminal Statistics*," Publications of the American Statistical Association, No. 15, Sept., 1891.

"*Proposed Statistical Legislation*," Publications of the American Statistical Association, No. 17, March, 1892.

* See *ANNALS* for July, 1891, Vol. ii., page 108.

"*Statistics of Prisoners, 1890*," 8vo, 56 pp. Wardens' Association of United States and Canada, 1892.

"*Retail Prices and Wages*," Report of Statistician of Senate Subcommittee on the Tariff. Senate Report 986, Fifty-second Congress. 8vo, 90 pages.

"*The Theory and Practice of Price Statistics*," Publications of the American Statistical Association, June and Sept., 1892.

"*American Economic Association*," ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY, Nov., 1892.

Nicholas Paine Gilman, whose name is so prominently identified with the subject of profit sharing, was born December 21, 1849, in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. His early education was obtained in the public schools and academies of Maine and New Hampshire, and at the Harvard Divinity School from which he was graduated in 1871. From 1872 till 1884, with the exception of the time between 1878-1881, when he was professor in Antioch College, he was pastor of the Unitarian Churches in Scituate, Bolton and Wayland, Mass. Mr. Gilman was associate editor of the *Unitarian Review*, of Boston, 1885-1890, and has been editor of the *Literary World*, of Boston, since 1888. When the *New World*, a quarterly review of religion, ethics and theology, was established in Boston, March, 1892, Mr. Gilman became its editor and, at the founding of the Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing, he was chosen secretary and made editor of the *Employer and Employed*, the quarterly journal which is the organ of the association. Since 1884 Mr. Gilman has resided in West Newton, Mass., and is entirely occupied with his editorial and literary work. His published works comprise :

Various articles on religious, theological and social subjects, published since 1877 in the *Unitarian Review*, the *Forum*, the *Arena*, the *New England Magazine* and the *New World*.

"*Profit Sharing between Employer and Employed : A Study in the Evolution of the Wages System*." pp. 460. Boston : 1889.

"*The Law of Daily Conduct*." pp. 149. 1891.

"*Socialism and the American Spirit*." [To appear early in 1893].

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—On October 3d, 1892, the Austrian statistician Hugo Franz Brachelli died. He was born at Brunn, in Moravia, on February 11, 1834. He studied philosophy, law and political economy at the University of Vienna, and applied himself also to statistical and geographical investigations. He published his first work at the age of nineteen. In 1855 he received an appointment under the Austrian statistical bureau. In 1860 he was made Extraordinary Professor, and

three years later Ordinary Professor of Statistics and Administrative Law at the *École technique supérieure* of Vienna. When the government started its new military schools, Professor Brachelli was put in charge of the instruction in statistics and Austro-Hungarian Public Law. In February, 1872, he entered the Austrian Ministry of Commerce with the position of Councillor of the Government and President of the new Department of Statistics. He took a leading part in the statistical conferences which were held in the principal European cities during the years 1877-'81.

His works relate chiefly to statistics and political geography. They are very numerous; many of them were issued in the form of government reports. The following are his principal works:

"*Die Staaten Europas, Vergleichende Statistik.*" Brünn, 1853. Fourth edition, 1884.

"*Deutsche Staatenkunde,*" 2 vols. Vienna, 1856-57.

"*Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie.*" Vienna, 1857.

"*Abriss der Geographie.*" Brünn, 1862.

"*Dressig Statistische Tabellen über alle Länder und Staaten der Erde.*" Leipzig, 1862; supplement to the above, 1867.

"*Statistische Skizze der europäischen Staaten.*" Leipzig, 1873. Tenth edition, 1885.

"*Statistische Skizze der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie.*" Leipzig, 1873. Second edition, 1887.

"*Statistische Skizze der Ost-und Nordeuropäischen Staaten.*" Leipzig, 1873. Sixth edition, 1887.

"*Österreichs commerciale und industrielle Entwicklung in den letzten Jahrzehnten.*" Vienna, 1874. (This work was prepared by Professor Brachelli and M. Migerka.)

"*Statistische Tabellen,* 1877." Leipzig, 1877.

He also contributed the following articles to the "*Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik,*" of which he was an associate editor:

"*Osman. Reich und Griechenland.*" 1858.

"*Österreich.*" 1861.

"*Preussen und die deutschen Mittel-und Kleinstaaten.*" 1864.

"*Schweiz.*" 1870.

"*Italien.*" 1871.

GERMANY.

Göttingen.—The celebrated German writer on Roman Law, Prof. Rudolph von Ihering, died on September 17th last.

He was born at Aurich, in Hanover, August 22, 1818. He studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich and Göttingen, and then attended the lectures of Savigny and Stahl, at Berlin, receiving in 1842 the degree of *Docteur en droit*. In 1845 he was called to the

Professorship of Roman Law at the University of Bâle. Next year he became a Professor at the University of Rostock. From there he went to the University of Kiel in 1849, the University of Giessen in 1852, the University of Vienna in 1868, and finally, in 1872, to the University of Göttingen, where he was made Professor of Roman Law, a position he held at the time of his death. On account of his services to science he was made a member of the hereditary nobility of Austria and a secret councillor of justice.

His writings were chiefly on legal subjects. His greatest work was his "*Geist des römischen Rechts*," which first appeared in 1852. This is the best work on this subject since Savigny's, and has been translated into French, Russian and Italian. As editor of the *Annales de la connaissance du droit romain et du droit privé allemand*, he contributed many articles to that publication.

His principal works are as follows :

"*De Hereditate possidente*." Leipzig, 1842.

"*Abhandlungen aus dem römischen Recht*." Leipzig, 1844.

"*Civilrechtsfälle ohne Entscheidungen*." Leipzig, 1847. Fifth ed., Jena, 1888. The second part of this book was published separately under the title of "*Jurisprudenz des täglichen Lebens*," in which form it went through many editions, and was translated into Italian and Hungarian.

"*Geist des römischen Rechts*." Leipzig, 3 vols., 1852-'65. 4 vols., 1878-'88. Translations of this work were published in French, Italian and Russian.

"*Ueber den Grund des Besitzschutzes*." Jena, 1868. Second ed., 1869. Translated into French and Italian, 1875.

"*Der Kampf ums Recht*." Vienna, 1872. Eighth ed., 1886. Translated into French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Hungarian and Greek.

"*Der Zweck im Recht*." 2 vols. Leipzig, 1877-'83. New ed., 1884-'86.

"*Vermischte Schriften*." Leipzig, 1879.

"*Gesammelte Aufsätze*." 3 vols. Jena, 1881-'86.

"*Scherz und Ernst in der Jurisprudenz, eine Weihnachtsgabe für das juristische Publikum*." Jena, 1885.

"*Die Gastfreundschaft im Allerthum*." Deutsche Rundschau, 1887.

"*Der Besitzsitz*, 1888.

Dr. Adolph Soetbeer died October 23, 1892. He was born in Hamburg, November 23, 1814, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University at Göttingen. On the completion

of his university studies he entered the education department of the government of Hamburg. A brochure of his on "*The Origin, Progress and State of the Tolls at Stade*," attracted much attention and secured him, 1840, the position of librarian of the Commercial Library of Hamburg. In 1843 he became secretary and councillor of the Hamburg Deputation of Commerce, in which position he was engaged in compiling works relating to the commerce of Hamburg. The merit of his work gained him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the university at Kiel. The confused state of German coinage at that time and its detrimental effects on the commerce of Hamburg led him to publish a pamphlet on "*The Hamburg Coinage*," in which he took the position which he occupied until his death, in favor of a single gold standard. He has been called "the father of German gold coinage." In 1872 he was made an honorary professor in the university at Goettingen. Professor Soetbeer's labor was devoted chiefly to the study of the coinage question, on which subject he ranks among the first authorities. He believed in a gold standard, but regarded the present decline in the value of silver as a commercial misfortune. His plan is the adoption of one gramme of fine gold as an international unit of value, the coinage of gold to be free, on payment of a seniorage, but no gold coin containing less than 5.8065 grammes of pure gold to be minted. All nations are to coin silver in the ratio of twenty to one, but its coinage is not to be free.

Professor Soetbeer's principal works are :

"*Des Stader Elbzolls, Ursprung, Fortgang und Bestand.*"

"*Das Hamburger Münzwesen.*"

"*Commentare zum deutschen Münzgesetz und dem deutschen Bankgesetz.*" Erlangen, 1874-76.

"*Edelmetallproduction und Wertverhältniss zwischen Gold und Silber seit der Entdeckung Amerikas.*" Gotha, 1879.

"*Translation of Mills' Political Economy.*" Fourth edition. Leipzig, 1881. 3 vols.

"*Materialien zur Erläuterung und Beurteilung der wirtschaftlichen Edelmetallverhältnisse und der Währungsfrage.*" Second edition. Berlin, 1886.

"*Litteraturnachweis über Geld und Münzwesen, insbesondere über den Währungsstreit, 1871-91. Mit geschichtlichen und statistischen Erläuterungen.*" Berlin, 1892.